

# CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 4301. 一八七七年四月十四日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

日初月三年正

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 162, Leadenhall Street, NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.  
CHINA.—Swatow, Quinchao, and Campbell Islands, Wilson, Nichols & Co., Foochow, Hedges & Co., Shanghai, Lantau, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh, Manila, C. Hincklin & Co., Macao, L. A. da Costa.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPFLIN, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASOON, Esq.  
E. H. BELLIOS, Esq.—WILHELM REINER,  
W. H. FORBES, Esq.—Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.—ED. TOBIN, Esq.  
A. MOLYNE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Manager.—EWYN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate  
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL,  
MOSTLY FRENCH AND ENGLISH,  
MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS,  
GLASS-WARE, CROCKERY,  
AND PLATED-WARE,  
etc., etc., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from ADAM SIENKIEWICZ, Esq., French Consul, to sell by Public Auction,

### MONDAY,

the 23rd day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, Robinson Road,—  
The whole of his Elegant and Substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
&c., comprising:—

Three French-made Pearwood Drawing Room Suites, Covered with Damascus and French Silk.

French-made Pearwood Marble-top Chiffonier, Table, and Card Table.

Blackwood Marble-top Carved Tables, Old Italian Carved Framed Looking Glasses.

Gilt Framed Pier Glasses, Engravings, Drawings, Oil Paintings, Moderator Lamps, Statuettes.

Pearl Carpets.

Turkish Table Covers.

Paleacander Wood Writing Table, English-made Mahogany Table, and Desk Chair.

French-made Rosewood Inlaid Bookcase, Work Table, and Set of Drawers, Louis XVI.

French-made Bedroom Suite, Covered with Damascus Silk, Louis XVI.

Teakwood Extension Dining Table, Mahogany Sideboard, Arm Chairs, Teak Wharne, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Glass and Plated-ware, &c.

Iron Bedsteads and Spring Mattresses, Paleacander Wood Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Double-wing Lady's Wardrobe.

English-made Bedroom Chairs, Dressing Table, Washstands.

WINEs.  
A LARGE SELECTION OF FLOWERING PLANTS.

etc., etc., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Thursday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong, April 13, 1877.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

HANDSOME ENGLISH & VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., &c., &c.

The Undersigned has received instructions from F. PEIL, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, (previous to his departure for Shanghai), on

### FRIDAY,

the 27th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, No. 1, Praya East,—

The whole of his HANDSOME ENGLISH and VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made Suite of Furniture, Covered with Green Damask.

Venetian Inlaid Blackwood Table and Chairs, Blackwood Carved Side Tables, Carpet, Hearthrugs, Rep Window Curtains, &c., &c.

Oil Paintings, Oil Cloth, and Clocks, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, &c., &c.

Library Book-case and Desks, Inlaid Blackwood Lady's Desk, Tables, Chairs, Easy Chairs, and Chess Table.

Brass Bedsteads, English-made Mahogany Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Cheval Glass, &c.

Gas Stoves, Gas Brackets, Stair Carpet, with Brass Rail Rods, Marble-top Tables, Bronze Statuettes, &c.

Office Furniture, comprising:—Decks, Chairs, Paper Press, Copying Press, Fire-proof Safe, &c., &c.

One HOUSE BOAT and One SKIFF.

After which, at the Godown, 10 Tons ARTIFICIAL MANURE, 1 SAW MILL, by FORREST & BARR, Engineers, Glasgow.

Also,

1 TURNING LATHE and various MACHINERY. And,

At the Yard of Messrs Inglis & Co., One 12-H.P. TWIN SCREW ENGINE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Thursday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877.

## Intimations.

### Intimations.

#### THE MEDICAL HALL.

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.  
ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, April 23, 1877.

ap28

HONGKONG.

Chas. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETRES,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

ap29

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

By Order, P. A. da COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877.

ap16

THE Steamer "POWAN" will cease

for a short time to run as a NIGHT BOAT to and from CANTON on and after MONDAY, the 16th Instant, in order to have her new Machinery Fitted. Notice will be given when she is Ready to be again placed on the Line.

By Order, P. A. da COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877.

ap16

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION:

8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

ap17

FOR SALE.

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER

"ALBAY".

THE above Steamer was built in Glasgow, in 1872 by Messrs DOBBIE & CO., under special survey of LLOYD'S, and Her MACHINERY and BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES HOWDEN & CO., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general Repairs in 1875, when New SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG and WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

By Order, P. A. da COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 12, 1877.

ap12

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY L. DENNYS will act as SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, and CURATOR of the CITY HALL from, and after the 11th Instant.

By Order of the Committee,

N. B. DENNYS, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 10, 1877.

ap24

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Established a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI under the Management of Mr ALFRED F. O. KRAUSE, who will sign for us by Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Canton and Hongkong, April 1, 1877.

ap16

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURKE will conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Office, and Lloyds Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

ap18

NOTICE.

DURING the Temporary Absence of the Undersigned, Mr EDWARD MOORE will act as Secretary of the Society in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 2, 1877.

ap17

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 60 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 26 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 48 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.

PROPELLER.—Beecham Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

Boiler.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 8 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

ap19

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Kerosene Burner and Turbine Boilers. Consumption 3 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturgis, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

ap19

### NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that as Office of the FOREIGN INSPECTORS of Customs has This Day been OPENED at the Port of PAKHOI.

E. MCKEEAN, Commissioner of Customs.

</div

## INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

A GENOLES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matalads, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OYLFANT & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £65,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one single risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 14, 1875.

## MAILS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSHELS;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. DJEMNAH, Commandant CHAMBERLAIN, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 18th April, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUZY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877.

## INCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS,

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th Inst; Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 8, 1877.

## INTIMATIONS.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. "ADMIRALSHIPS" a supply of very handsome Basrel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes Illuminated Albums for Portraits, Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Glit Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 23, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS, (In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMANS BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN ETTELL, Phil., Tifibon.

Price! Two DOLLARS AND A HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WAHL, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(As seen Overland Post in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 66 cents), \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.80).

Orders should be sent to Geo. McLAUGHLIN, CHINA MAIL OFFICE, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Order will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, March 15, 1877.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI: or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. ETTELL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, IN HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. ETTELL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Order will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

## INTIMATIONS.

W. BALL,  
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PARFUMS.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,  
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.  
Hongkong, July 18, 1876.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## NOW READY.

THE CHINA REVIEW.  
No. 4, VOL. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

ESSAYS ON THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, (Continued from page 182.)

Deer-Stalking in China.

Chinese Dentistry.

Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued from page 182.)

Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.

A Chinese Hornbook.

The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

"Watching Spirits."

Chinese Folklore.

Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle.

Pidgin English.

Goethe's "Werther" in China.

Chinese Music.

White Ants.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE, Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. of 80, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

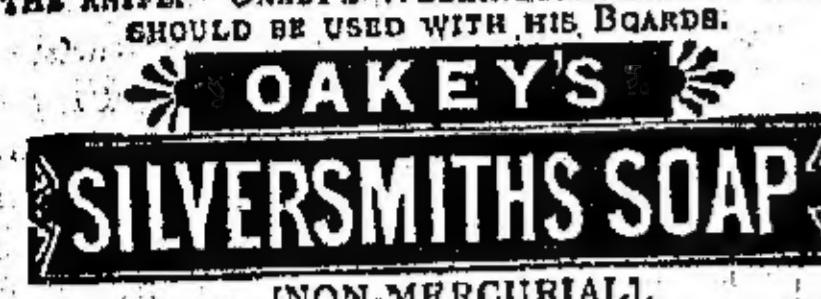
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 Sterling.

RESERVE FUND, £840,000.

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed Mr. A. McIver as its AGENT in Hongkong.

## Intimations.



3m77 1w 52t 2m78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakieh that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

## SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowl, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pea, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

no376 1w 4t.

## ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUZU CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

## D. NICHOLSON &amp; Co., SILE, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 to 55, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,

Jewellery, &amp;c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms,

Agricultural Implements,

Cutlery,

Carriages,

Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,

Preserved Provisions,

Wines and Spirits,

Ales and Beers,

Stationery,

Perfumery,

Books,

Toys, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Price.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheately &amp; Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot, in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON &amp; Co., 50 to 55, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66, Paternoster Row, London.

10ap76 1w 52t 10ap77

## Intimations.



The Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., CHEMISTS, LONDON. And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. 24ap77 1w 52t 23ap78

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE (Ex Army Med. Staff) IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. F. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been avowed to Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects, and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT, 38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

140076 1w 26t 14ap77

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES. JAMS AND JELLISS. ORANGE MARMALADE.

TART FRUITS, DESSET FRUITS.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP. BROWN WINDSOR HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOLET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADFINE cleans, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Preparations will bear henceforth the annexed Trade Mark.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 90, Strand, London.

3fe77 1w 52t 2fe78

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS, London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872.

Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.

Philadelphia, 1876.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFEUMERY FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Popopanax, Jockey Club, Ass Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia,

Jasmin, Wood Violet,

and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER, a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION, a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER, a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER, VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL, GLYCERINE CREAM,

and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained at all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Gross & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of glass and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

140076 1w 52t 10ap77

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, FURVOYES TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

10ap76 1w 52t 10ap77

ESTABLISHED 1799.

22ap76 1w 52t 23ap77

1w 52t 23ap77

23ap76 1w 52t 23ap77

## To Let.

## TO LET.

N<sup>o</sup>. 3, PHOHLI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET,  
with Immediate Possession.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

## TO LET.

H<sup>OUSE</sup> No. 10, Albany Road, at present  
occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.  
Bianca Villa, Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

## TO LET.

T<sup>H</sup>E Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44,  
Queen's Road.  
The Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,  
D'Aguilar Street, at present in the occupation  
of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Possession from the 1st May next.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the  
AGENTS or OWNERS of the American  
Bank "GARIBALDI," will be  
RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted  
by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessel, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

MYTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain  
David Plumer.—Siemsen & Co.

ROXNA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.  
C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ECHO, British barque, Capt. George W.  
Tose.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

WINDERMERE, British ship, Capt. Mann,  
Meyer & Co.

JETS, Dutch schooner, Captain J. Wertor-  
vold.—Order.

ROSETTA McNEIL, American barque,  
Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

ARGONAUT, British ship, Captain John  
Anderson.—Meyer & Co.

NYASAA, British ship, Captain W. S.  
Garrison.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

CORINNE, British Barque, Captain Wm.  
Robertson.—Wieker & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer  
"SALVADORA"  
will be despatched as above  
on TUESDAY, the 17th  
instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BRANDAO & Co.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A. American Bark  
"ROSETTA McNEIL,"  
Brown, Master, will load here  
and will have immediate de-  
spatch as above.

For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONGKONG.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First  
MEETING of the CREDITORS of  
THOMAS THORNTON ANTHONY, of  
Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, formerly  
trading in Partnership with CARL  
HEINRICH EBERT SEIMUND of the same  
place, as Storekeepers and Shipchandlers  
at No. 62, Praya Central, Victoria, aforesaid,  
under the Style or Firm of "BROADBEAR  
ANTHONY & Co." who was adjudged  
Bankrupt on the 3rd day of April, 1877,  
will be Held, pursuant to the 57th Section  
of "The Bankruptcy Ordinance 1864," in  
the Supreme Court before FREDERICK  
SOYER HUFFAM, Esq., Acting Registrar  
of the said Court, on WEDNESDAY,  
the 26th day of April, 1877, at Eleven o'Clock  
in the Forenoon precisely.

At the said Meeting, the said Acting  
Registrar will preside, and will receive the  
Proofs of the Debts of Creditors, and the  
Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assign-  
ees of the Bankrupt's estate and effects.  
Dated this 14th day of April, 1877.

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors Acting in the Bankruptcy,

Supreme Court House.



## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean  
Forts, Southampton  
and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
GEGLONG, Captain Fraser, will leave  
this on SATURDAY, the 21st April, at  
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR AMOY.

The Steamship  
"EMERALDA,"  
Capt. Cullen, will be de-  
spatched for the above Port  
TO-MORROW, the 15th Instant, at 10 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
A. MAGG. HEATON.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For AMOY AND MANILA.—  
Per SALVADORA, at 11.30 a.m., on  
Tuesday, the 17th inst.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-  
CUTTA.—  
Per JAPAN and ARGYLL, at 2.30  
p.m., on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

For SAIGON.—  
Per CAIRNSMUIR, at 5 p.m., on  
Tuesday, the 17th inst.
CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steam-  
ship  
"FLEURS CASTLE"  
will be despatched for the  
above Port at Noon TO-  
MORROW, the 15th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 14, Salvador, Spanish steamer  
615, Domingo Hormoces, Manila April  
11, General.—BRANDAO & Co.

April 14, Esmeralda, British steamer  
305, Theobald, Manila April 11, General.—  
A. MAGG. HEATON.

April 14, Yesso, British steamer, 559,  
E. Puchard, Foochow April 11, Amoy 12,  
Swatow 13, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

April 14, Diamond City, Siamese barque,  
261, H. A. Spreckelsen, Bangkok March  
3, Rice.—CHINKEE.

April 14, Thinwalla, Danish steamer,  
187, H. P. Nielson, Cardiff Feb. 28, via  
ports of call, and Singapore April 8, Coal  
—W. PURSAU & Co.

April 14, Evening Star, British barque,  
371, Charles Auburn, Newcastle March 1,  
Coal.—ABENHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

April 13, Ulises, for Shanghai.

14, Belle of Oregon, for San Francisco.

14, Penedo, for Saigon.

14, Ningpo, for Shanghai.

14, Norma, for Swatow.

14, City of Tokio, for Yokohama and  
San Francisco.

14, Glenearn, for Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

Alden Besse, for Portland (Oregon).

Hai-kung, for Amoy, &c.

Corran, for Swatow.

Namoo, for Coast Ports.

Chou Sue, for Bangkok.

Garibaldi, for Portland (Oregon).

Yangtze, for Canton.

Fleur Castle, for Shanghai.

Emerald, for Amoy.

Jedidah, for Swatow.

Forward, for Portland (Oregon).

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Salvador, from Manila, Messrs M.  
de Ronderos, L. de Cucullu and J. de  
Cucullu, and 101 Chinese.

Per Esmeralda, from Manila, Mrs Coates,  
Mrs Theobald, Messrs R. D. Tucker, A.  
Rotch, Chas. Klinck, R. Bool, and 150  
Chinese.

Per Yesso, from Coast Ports, Capt. and  
Mrs Remond and family, Messrs Cass and  
Wardlaw.

## DEPARTED.

Per Ningpo, for Shanghai, Dr. Rogers.

Per City of Tokio, for Yokohama, Capt.  
Barker, Mr. A. Rotch, 1 European, and 2  
Chinese.

For San Francisco, Capt. Lewey,  
Messrs C. Murray, C. Kinck, 4 Europeans,  
3 Hindoo, and 1113 Chinese. For Liver-  
pool, Mr. J. G. Cass.

## TO DEPART.

Per Ningpo, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.

Per Belle of Oregon, for San Francisco,  
1 European and 422 Chinese.

Per Penedo, for Saigon, 40 Chinese.

Per Norma, for Swatow, 64 Chinese.

Per Glenearn, for Shanghai, 1 European.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer Salvador reports:

Fine weather and variable.

The British steamer Esmeralda reports:

Fine weather and light monsoon through-  
out the passage.

The British steamer Yesso reports:  
Foochow to Amoy, cloudy weather with  
moderate monsoon; Amoy to Hongkong,  
cloudy weather with light variable winds.

In Foochow.—Strs. Europa and Bawtry.

In Amoy.—Strs. Montgomeryshire, Flint-  
shire, Pearl, Hwa Yuen, and H. M. S.  
Hornet.

In Swatow.—Strs. Foochow, Columbian,  
Chinkiang, and Chinese gunboat.

For Liverpool.

For Ningpo, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.

For Penedo, for Saigon, 40 Chinese.

For Norma, for Swatow, 64 Chinese.

For Glenearn, for Shanghai, 1 European.

For Foochow.

For Esmeralda, at 9 a.m. Tomorrow.

For Shanghai.

For Foochow.

For Amoy.

For Ningpo.

For Foochow.

For Amoy.

was coming, or probably it began to exist in his day, shortly after the revolution of 1830. He was once looking earnestly at one of his sons, with that glance a parent sometimes casts upon his child, when thinking of his future. M. Thiers had at the moment been making a visit to his illustrious rival, and with his usual rapidity of observation divined what was in Guizot's thoughts. "What are you going to make of this lad?" said he. "I really scarcely yet know," replied Guizot; "young people follow their destiny. If he is to be a historian, well he will write history; if he is to be a painter, he will paint pictures." "But if he has no vocation for these things, do you not think of some more usual calling for him?" "Oh! in that case," resumed M. Guizot, with a smile, "we can simply make a Liberal of him. I have seen several succeed at that trade."

The Roman shopkeepers have had to form a joint stock company to keep up the Carnaval. They are compelled as it were to subscribe according to their means, and thus the time-honored old drapers are maintained as a limited liability institution. Even the once famous Carnaval balls of the Parisian Opera House have died out into stupid crowds in black coats at the golden palace of song, which has been this year receiving fortnightly its five or six thousand dull guests. It was not so when the famous Musard held the orchestral baton. Mousetail has just been giving us a story of those good old times. A *debardeur*, richly costumed, was figuring in a quadrille à mort as *vis-à-vis* to a postilion of marvellous activity. Excited by the applause of the crowds, the dancers began to pass the ordained limits of correctness in their high jumps, and a couple of the police present to maintain order collared them, and despite their protestations, carried them off before the Commissioner. "Your name?" inquired the Magistrate of the postillion. "Francon the Younger." "Ah! Monsieur Francon!" said the Commissioner with indulgent surprise. "I have often seen you at the *circos*. Is it possible that you have had the imprudence to dance a prohibited *cancan*?" The Magistrate now turned to the *debardeur*. "And your name?" The inquiry was made in stern tones, as if the worthy official, tender for Francon, meant to turn all his wrath against the other transgressor. But the reply was a still greater surprise. "I am," said the *debardeur*, "the Duke of Brunswick, if you doubt me, here is my *Aide-de-Camp*," and he called forward a gentleman, disguised as a miller, who had followed him from the ball-room. Both dancers of the *cancan* were dismissed, rather with apologies than a warning. When one remembers the selfish Duke who left his fortune to Geneva, castles and black wigs, and the personal preservatives of old gentlemen naturally rush into the mind. Another Duke, though not a royal one, still exists who could not exactly give points to the dark men of Brunswick, but who certainly equals his Serene Highness in cheating time. Some time ago this French Duke had been admiring himself in the glass, and rang the bell for his valet who had been over forty years in his service. "Antoine," said the Duke, "how have you preserved your hair so well? It is quite as black as mine." "Sir," replied Antoine, "I know well that gentlemen don't like to see their faithful servants growing old. It makes them think that time is not standing still for themselves. Therefore, when I saw Monsieur le Due making himself young again, I thought I would make myself young also." The Duke was much touched, and a tear might almost be seen gathering in the corner of his eye. He became pathetic, and said to the valet: "Well, well, Antoine, you see it is not suitable at our age to continue these little artifices; I am going abroad for a year and this will give us both an opportunity of showing the true color of our hair on our return without exciting unpleasant remarks. I will give you something to remove the dye-stuff." When they returned, Antoine had a head of venerable grey, and the next morning admitted an old friend of the Duke's who came to see him. What was the servant's surprise to hear his master coming out of his room with a light step, humming an air from the last opera, and to see him with his head once more as black as a raven's wing. "My dear Duke, how well you are looking," said his friend, "your visit to Italy has wonderfully agreed with you." "Yes," exclaimed the Duke with a smile; "I stood last summer's heat well; but I can tell you it was very trying; look at poor Antoine! You see how old he is looking!"

On the 17th instant, the following notice appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*:

**TREATENED STORM.**—The following cable message has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald*. The prediction is, it is stated, based upon meteorological researches conducted in America, and liable to the allowances attending the subject:—"Probable heavy gale on the 18th instant on the British and foreign coasts."

And sure enough the following appeared in the *Evening Standard* of the 20th:—"THE GALE.—Last night a strong gale broke over the metropolis and the home counties, and continued through the night and this morning, accompanied at intervals by heavy downfalls of rain."

"One of the severest gales that have been experienced at Liverpool for some considerable time blew last evening, causing immense destruction to shipping. Eight vessels were driven on shore, and at twelve o'clock their positions were unaltered."

"A gale sprang up at Penzance last evening from west to north-west, and raged with great severity during the night. A fisherman named Kelynae was washed out of a Newlyn fishing boat off the Lizard and drowned; and another fishing boat was blown away from her moorings. The weather is still very stormy."

"The gale broke with great violence over Queenstown harbour last night, and this morning still continued with considerable force. A heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and hail, passed over Deal at an early hour this morning. The vessels in the Downs are still windbound. Snow is now falling."

"The Treasury Committee's Report on the administration of the grant for meteorological observations has just been published. In the course of the report it is observed that "there is evidence to show that the system adopted in the United States, by which observations are taken over the large area of the American continent and communicated by telegraph to Washington, is of great value. The position and extent of the United Kingdom do not admit of any similar system of equal value." After this official testimony from our own meteorological authorities, and with the recently fulfilled prophecy of the American meteorologists fresh in our memory, I saw the following with some anxiety in the *Globe* of last night. The threatened gale, however,

has not broken out yet, although it still may before I finish my letter:—

The following cable message has been received at the London Office of the *New York Herald*:—"Expect unfavourable weather, with gale on Friday, or Saturday, on British, French, and Spanish coasts."

It is by no means true that people *cultivat*, non *culturant* when they go to India; and you cannot be expected to understand the interest which is taken in England in the question of American meat. The point at issue, however, is the possible saving of perhaps £100 a year to every family having an income of, say, £2,000, and of two shillings a week to every family earning, say, thirty shillings. In its plainest terms the experiment involves the difference between eight-pence and fourteen-pence a pound for prime joints, or between sixpence halfpenny and eleven pence for the inferior pieces. I went on Wednesday afternoon to look at the new American market, which has been opened *ad interim* under one of the arches of the Cannon Street Railway Station in Thames Street, in order to form a guess at the probable success of the enterprise. It was an extraordinary scene. Even a single arch of the railway station makes an enormous shop, probably as large as twenty ordinary butchers' shops, and this at 4 o'clock in the afternoon was crowded to encumberance. There was, I should say, no hope of half the customers who were waiting being served before nightfall, especially as butchers, the regular London rogue-butchers, seemed to have the preference in attention, I suppose, because they took away large quantities, whole sides of beef, at once. At a moderate computation there must have been 500 people waiting, with only eight or ten men to do all the cutting-up and weighing. Considering therefore the loss of time, the circumstance that the American Company does not sell meat in less quantities than 8 lbs., and that customers must carry away their purchases themselves, the advantage to the general public from the experiment seems to me at present insignificant. The newspaper argues that the pretended reform of butcher's bills must always be illusory so long as the company continues to sell in immense quantities to butchers. The newspapers, in short, want the company to establish a number of retail markets in direct opposition to the butchers. I must say I do not think that this is the direction in which the public must look for relief. I fear that the only hope rests in a growing moderation on the part of the butchers themselves, assisted by a limited retail competition on the part of the company, such as will enable the public to form a comparison of prices, and arouse whatever approach to shame at very gross extortion the butcher-nature may be capable of. No doubt when the supply of meat from America comes to bear a larger proportion to the total demand of England, or even of London, the case will be somewhat altered. English farmers, breeders, and graziers will then feel themselves threatened in their very existence, and in self-defence will be compelled, in combination with retail-butchers, to suppress those excellent men plying injurious callings, the middle-men, meat-agents and carcass-butchers, who now make their living by taxing the meat so heavily on its passage from the pasture to the shop. *Requiescant in pace!* In the meanwhile, do not suppose that the London butchers, although they are hitherto the only people who profit much by the importation of American meat, look with any favour on the movement. On the contrary, they abhor it, and oppose and disparage even while using it. A butcher came up to me at the American market, and whispered:—"It won't do. It can't last. It will never answer." And he went about to other groups saying, I have no doubt, just the same words of fear and ill-omen. But so far as the interests of the American importers are concerned, I am sure it will answer and does answer. The meat is, of all it, equal, perhaps superior, to the very rarest and primest of English. In fact, the roast beef of old England must, speaking generally, veil its bonnet to that of young America. The latter not only looks better, more honestly and naturally fed, but it will keep good as long after its arrival in this country as if it had been freshly slaughtered here.

I wonder there has been no notice in the press, or on the part of the mint authorities, of the great growing prevalence of French 10-centimes pieces amongst our copper currency. It is absurd to suppose that the number of these French pennies (as we are contented to consider them) in circulation can proceed from the old halfpence which travellers from the continent happen to bring over in their pockets. For some days past I have made a point of accumulating all the pence, without exercising favouritism, which have happened to come into my possession in the way of change. I am now the proud owner of eleven *sois-d'argent* pennies and two out of the eleven *sois-d'argent* pennies are French 10-centimes pieces. I have no reason to suppose that this is at all an abnormal proportion, and my conclusion is that some sagacious parties are bestowing their attention on the task of supplementing our copper coinage, a labour which, I need not say, would be rewarded by a profit of about 4 per cent on the operation.

I had intended to tell you a rather curious short-story, to relate my vain search for a "piping bull-finch" (at my Brighton sun's instance) at the canary and small bird show at the Crystal Palace; to discuss the new spiritualist movement in favour of *lady-mediums*, in opposition to paid worthies of the Slade and Monk types; to allude to the stupid outcry about the substitution of territorial (i.e., county) designations for the mere numbers of regiments; and lastly, to examine General Collinson's Lecture, *à la Battle of Dorking*, on the Defence of England. But I have taken up such an unconscionable space with my parliamentary luxuriations that all these fine intentions must go to Pluto's pavement and you gain a respite for the time.

#### THE SIX POWERS.

(*Vanity Fair*)

Some comparative statistics regarding the Six Great Powers of Europe may not be uninteresting at the present moment:

If the Six Powers are ranged strictly as European States, Russia comes first both in respect of population and of extent of territory. With regard to the former, the Six stand thus:—1. Russia, with 78,613,602 inhabitants (Census of 1870); 2. Germany, with 37,232,242 (1876); 3. Austria, with 37,100,000 (1876); 4. France, with 36,102,921 (1872); 5. Great Britain and Ireland, with 33,450,000 (estimate of 1876); 6. Italy, with 27,482,174 (1876). In point of territory (in Europe alone, as it is always understood) the same Powers must be ranged thus:—1. Russia, with, in round numbers, as nearly as possible, 2,000,000 square miles; 2. Austria, with 260,000 square

miles; 3. Germany, with 216,000 square miles; 4. France, with 212,000 square miles; 5. Great Britain and Ireland, with 122,000 square miles; 6. Italy, with 118,000 square miles. Upwards of 28 per cent. of the population of Europe are subjects of the Czar, and more than half of the soil of that continent is Russian.

Three of the Great Powers—Austria, Germany, and Italy—have no possessions out of Europe. Of those that have, England is *facile princeps*, owning 8,200,000 square miles, far away from the British Isles, and governing a dependent population of 204,000,000. Russia comes next, with 6,500,000 square miles of Asiatic territory, but only some 13,000,000 of men, women, and children to people those vast regions. France is third, with a colonial empire of 400,000 square miles, inhabited by 6,000,000 of human beings. If, therefore, we regard the Six Great Powers as States, not only in relation to Europe, but to the world at large, we shall find England a good first in regard to population, Russia a bad second, and the other Powers nowhere; in respect of territory, Russia would still be first by a few thousand square miles, England running her close. France would, of course, come next, far behind either of the two great rivals, but also far ahead of the Tongue empires and the Italian kingdom.

Of the comparative military strength of these Powers it is very difficult to form an exact estimate. The war strength of the different armies on paper may be set down, from official returns, thus:—1. French, at 1,750,000 men; 2. Russian, at 1,000,000; 3. German, at 1,283,000; 4. Austrian, at 1,013,000; 5. British, including Militia, Volunteers, Yeomanry, Irish Constabulary, Indian Army and Indian Military Police, at 893,000; 6. Italian, at 8,700,000. But these figures are obviously of little value. Probably Germany is still first of the Military Powers, though it may be doubted whether five more years of peace and expenditure will not make the French Army at once the strongest and best organised in Europe. When her new military system is in working order, France will have 490,000 men, always under the colour, to the 400,000 of Germany—a fact of some importance when it is remembered that when short notices are sometimes declared in these days. It is true that Germany may raise her standing army too; but it must be borne in mind that Germany is extremely poor, and the strain upon her finances of keeping up 400,000 men at the public expense is already very severe. Russia probably comes third of the Military Powers, and Austria a very good fourth. The Army of Italy would be no despicable auxiliary force in a conflict between two Powers equally matched, as was amply proved in the campaigns of 1859 and 1866. England, according to the most sanguine declarations of Lord Cardwell, might hope to be able to land 70,000 men on the Continent, and keep up the force at that figure. But, as a matter of fact, we of the present generation hardly know what our country could do upon an emergency; even the Urizenian War sinks into insignificance by the side of the heroic struggle against Napoleon, when the latter overcame over France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and the half of Germany. In 1810 we had 800,000 regulars under arms; and it is not too much to say that the wealth and population of the country have both increased to such an extent that England could more easily maintain 600,000 men under arms now than she could 800,000 seventy years ago. At present, however, when the wide extent of our territory, and the overwhelming number of subjects and liable-to-be-discontented peoples under our rule are taken into consideration there can be no doubt that the military defences of England are beyond all measure weak, and were it not for recollections of Balaklava and Inkermann, one would be inclined to say, in point of numbers, contemptible. It must be remembered, too, that in America and Asia, England is a continental power. We may be thankful, indeed, for the silver streak that separates England from Europe, and for the sea which surrounds Australia, to say nothing of Malta, and the other island-fortresses of the Empire. In point of naval strength England is of course, first of the Powers; her armament consisting of 61 ironclads, including 15 turreted ships and 2 ram, besides 30 other steamships and 170 sailing vessels, and 81,447 men, including Marines and the Naval R. S. R. France comes next, with a nominal force of 83 ironclads and 60,000 men, including Marines and Reserve. Russia is third, with 26 ironclads—at least on paper—and some 25,000 men. It is difficult to say whether Austria or Italy should be awarded the fourth place. Italy boasts 18 ironclads, and Austria 14, including a couple of monitors; but Austria counts 11,500 men to the 9,500 men of Italy. Germany is last of the Six, considered as Naval Powers, counting but 8 ironclads and about 5,500 men.

It may be worth adding that in the matter of naval expenditure, according to the last Estimates, England, as might be expected, comes first at the figure in round numbers, of £11,200,000; 2. France, £20,600,000; 3. Russia, £2,640,000; 4. Germany, £1,560,000; 5. Italy, £1,520,000; Austria, £90,000. The military expenditure of the same States will also repay a glance. According to the Russian Budget for 1876, as sanctioned by the Emperor, a sum of 180,000,000 roubles was assigned to the Minister of War. Taking the ratio, as it is usually taken in rough calculations, at 3s, the English translation of the figure at which Russian military expenditure had arrived in the year of grace 1876 is £27,000,000. Allowing, however, for the depreciation of the paper rouble, and taking it at only 2s. 8d., we still get the sum of £22,500,000, and Russia merely leads the way. France treads tolerably close upon her heels, having spent in the past year not much less than £21,000,000 on her army. Germany spends very nearly £16,000,000, and England about an equal sum for the military forces maintained in the British Isles. In India she spends rather more than £15,000,000 upon the army maintained there. The various colonies have also their special military estimates. Canada devotes about £200,000 a year to her militia—sum so small as to occasion some grave reflections to those who have the integrity of the Empire at heart. To return to the European Powers, the Austrian Military Budget amounted to £10,100,000, and the last Italian to £7,500,000.

The revenues raised by the Six Powers during the last amount formal France, about £10,600,000; 2. Great Britain, to £7,500,000; 3. Russia, to £7,000,000; 4. Austria (Budget for the whole Empire and budgets for Austria Proper and Hungary), to £63,000,000; 5. Germany (budget for the Empire and budgets for Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemburg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine), to £59,000,000; 6. Italy, to £53,000,000. The revenue of the British Colonies and Dependencies put together is about equal to those of the mother country; so that the revenue of the British Empire for a year amounts to the colossal figure of £156,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest of borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire, including what India and Canada and Australia owe, being something very like £97,000,000 sterling. France runs England hard, her debt being £93,000,000. Italy owes £35,000,000; 7. Austria-Hungary, £38,000,000; 8. Russia, £361,000,000.

Altogether, the maintenance of the British Empire costs the British Government £253,000,000. The revenue of the British Colonies and Dependencies put together is about equal to those of the mother country; so that the revenue of the British Empire for a year amounts to the colossal figure of £156,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest of borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire, including what India and Canada and Australia owe, being something very like £97,000,000 sterling. France runs England hard, her debt being £93,000,000. Italy owes £35,000,000; 7. Austria-Hungary, £38,000,000; 8. Russia, £361,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest of borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire, including what India and Canada and Australia owe, being something very like £97,000,000 sterling. France runs England hard, her debt being £93,000,000. Italy owes £35,000,000; 7. Austria-Hungary, £38,000,000; 8. Russia, £361,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest of borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire, including what India and Canada and Australia owe, being something very like £97,000,000 sterling. France runs England hard, her debt being £93,000,000. Italy owes £35,000,000; 7. Austria-Hungary, £38,000,000; 8. Russia, £361,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest of borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire, including what India and Canada and Australia owe, being something very like £97,000,000 sterling. France runs England hard, her debt being £93,000,000. Italy owes £35,000,000; 7. Austria-Hungary, £38,000,000; 8. Russia, £361,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest of borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire, including what India and Canada and Australia owe, being something very like £97,000,000 sterling. France runs England hard, her debt being £93,000,000. Italy owes £35,000,000; 7. Austria-Hungary, £38,000,000; 8. Russia, £361,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest of borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire, including what India and Canada and Australia owe, being something very like £97,000,000 sterling. France runs England hard, her debt being £93,000,000. Italy owes £35,000,000; 7. Austria-Hungary, £38,000,000; 8. Russia, £361,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest of borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire, including what India and Canada and Australia owe, being something very like £97,000,000 sterling. France runs England hard, her debt being £93,000,000. Italy owes £35,000,000; 7. Austria-Hungary, £38,000,000; 8. Russia, £361,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest of borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire, including what India and Canada and Australia owe, being something very like £97,000,000 sterling. France runs England hard, her debt being £93,000,000. Italy owes £35,000,000; 7. Austria-Hungary, £38,000,000; 8. Russia, £361,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest of borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire, including what India and Canada and Australia owe, being something very like £97,000,000 sterling. France runs England hard, her debt being £93,000,000. Italy owes £35,000,000; 7. Austria-Hungary, £38,000,000; 8. Russia, £361,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest of borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire

## Portfolio.

## SMALL THINGS.

The simplest flowers with hallowed sweets are stored.  
The smallest things may happiness afford, A kindly word may give a mind repose, Which loudly spoken, might have led to blows;  
The smallest crust may save a human life, The smallest act may lead to human strife; The slightest touch may cause the body pain, The smallest spark may fire a field of grain, The simplest act may tell the truly brave, The smallest skill may serve a life to save; The smallest drop the thirsty may relieve, The slightest look may cause the heart to grieve;  
The slightest sound may cause the mind alarm, The smallest thing may do the greatest harm; Nought is too small but it may good contain Afford us pleasure or award us pain.

—Edmund Hill.

OCH! DERMOT, WHAT ALLS YE? Och! Dermot, what ails ye! No sight of a letter  
I'm gettin' at all o' ye six weeks an' more, Ye told me that time when the big ship was sailin',  
Yed write ivy post till ye reached the new shore.

—Wirruthruel

Och! I come back this day  
From over the sea;  
The poor little heart of me's painin' for you;  
An' if I'm not gettin'

A letter, wid frettin'  
It's only me ghost will be left ye—that's true!

—Wirruthruel

Och! It's then the big scrauno  
Woke me out o' me dhrame,  
It's not jealous I am—I'm too lovin' to doubt ye;

But the life of me's dreary,  
The heart of me's weary,

It's wastin' I am, for I'm losin' som' widow yo.

—Terence O'Brien.

It is an excellent rule to be observed in all disputes, that men should give soft words and hard arguments.

As no roads are so rough as those that have just been mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those who have just turned saints.

How quickly one generation of men follows another to the grave! We come like the ocean waves to the shore, and scarcely strike the strand before we roll back into the forgetfulness whence we came.

SATURDAY night makes people human, and sets their hearts to beating softly, as they used to do before the world turned them into war-drums and jarr'd them to pieces with tattoos. The iron-doored vaults come to with a bang; up go the shutters with a will; click goes the key in the lock. It is Saturday night, and business breathes free again. Homeward, ho! The door that has beenajar all the week gently closes behind him; the world is all shut out. Shut out? Shut in rather! Here are his treasures, after all, and not in the vault and not in the book—save the record in the old family Bible—and not in the bank. May be you are a bachelor, frosty and forty. Then, poor fellow, Saturday night is nothing to you just as you are nothing to anybody. Get a wife, blue-eyed or black-eyed, but above all, true-eyed. Get a little home, no matter how little; a sofa, just two and a half, and then get two or two and a half; in it of a Saturday night, and then read this paragraph by the light of your wife's eyes, and thank God, and take courage. —Good Words.

A REELING of discouragement comes over us when we compare ourselves and our opportunities with those of some living men, and with those of some who have gone, but whose biographies live. How did they learn so much, do so much, fill so large a space in the story of their times, and illustrate so grandly the possibilities of humanity? If we knew all the truth, it was no doubt because the time we spend in fruitless effort and in doing needless things was steadily given by them to the things which count up, and make large sums total, at the foot of life's balance-sheet. No doubt, too, because they were not contemptuous of scattered fragments of time, which they filled with honest work, and which paid them by making their work easier and more successful in the end. If we could make up our minds to accept the situation in which Providence has placed us, and then to do the best we can there, without repining, we might yet evolve some lovely results, out of our broken days.—Christian Weekly.

## GENUINE RELIGION.

(New York Herald.)

If god would have real happiness in your religion, don't spend your time in trying to find out the color of the serpents that bit the Israelites, but go to some tired or troubled home and give them sympathy. There are some questions which it is not worth your time to solve, such as, whether Noah's ark was copper fastened or not, what was the color of the dove that brought back the olive branch, and whether that olive branch had any buds on it, and there are other questions, such as, are you really born again? Are you sure you are an honest man? which you had better settle right now. Don't waste your time with the shell, but get at the meat of the nut as soon as possible. This reminds us of what Mr. Moody said in Chicago. "There is that man who claims to have repented, but who has not paid his board bill yet, though he could have done it. He is defrauding some poor widow, and yet he talks of being a disciple of Christ." That kind of doctrine has the ring of common sense in it. To confess a creed is not a proof of your conversion; but to pay your honest debts is very likely to be. Genuine religion is more apt to do than to tell what is due. If your religion makes you upright and downright you can afford to be satisfied with it; but if it fails to do this, you may safely conclude that your bays bought the wrong article.

## MY MURDER.—A CONFESSION.

Though I am willing to record fully how and why I committed it, I decline to do more than indicate the place of the deed. Those who can recognise it by the clue I give are at liberty to put two and two together.

Most people who have been to Switzerland will understand where the hotel of Les Trois Sages is situated. They will know what is the chief hostelry of the large town at which the majority of tourists entering and returning from the regions of the Alps usually halt, at least for a night, as from it diverge the main channels leading to the choicest scenery of the little republic. They will recollect that the inn is charmingly placed on the banks of the Rhine, and that its balconies and windows look out upon and absolutely overhang the rushing river, not 100 miles from its falls at Schaffhausen. Enough, then, as to the locality; now, as to my coming there, and what happened.

The superfluous energy of a Britton six-and-twenty years of age, six feet two in height, and strong in proportion, finds no better outlet than scrambling over peaks, passes and glaciers; and I had been doing this on the occasion of which I write to my heart's content for five or six weeks. It was not my first experience of the Alps by many, but it had, on the whole, been the least enjoyable. The companion who was going with me disappointed me at the eleventh hour and I started alone, the limited time for my outing not brooking delay; and although at times I fell in with pleasant people, I was bored by my solitude. My temper too, always a peppy at the best, was considerably ruffled by the loss, over it, of the end of my journey, of my remaining circular notes. I most stupidly flicked the little case containing them out of my breast-pocket with my handkerchief as I was leaning over the side of the steamer coming down from Fluein to Lucerne, and I had the mortification of seeing it sink into the blue lake before my very eyes. My remaining cash was not just sufficient to carry me to—well, say, Lucerne. I had to write home for more money, directing that it should wait me at the aforementioned well-known hotel. I therefore timed my arrival there accordingly, and it was not an hour too soon, for I could only just avoid overstaying my leave by starting for Paris by the first train the next day.

Hence it was with no little anxiety that on reaching my inn I demanded of the concierge whether there was any letter for me, and my satisfaction was so great when that majestic functionary handed me one that I tore it open then and there, and displayed the nature of its contents to the throng of waiters, porters, and idlers usually hanging about hotel halls. It being late I was soon shown to my room—a luxuriant one, for an above, where stood the bed, was divided from the salon by a heavy portiere, thus making two apartments. I took little heed, however, of these vanities at the time. I was to be off early the next morning, and ere long I was in bed and my light out. The loss of the money tended to make me now unusually careful of that which I had received; so though I left my watch etc. on the table in the salon, I laid the packet of notes on the little marble stand at the outer passage could easily observe all that went on within the room.

My impulse now was to raise an alarm; but an instant's reflection showed me that if I did I must bid good-bye to all thoughts of reaching Paris by the early train, and of saving the limb of my leave. And was it worth my while to do this? I decided in a moment—most certainly not. Was I to expose myself to vast personal inconvenience and possible professional ruin, through not meeting my engagements, simply for the sake of explaining to the cumbersome law of the land what had happened, and to run the risk of not being able to do so to its satisfaction, and consequently perhaps of being incarcerated as a murderer? Not a bit of it! I saw the law of Switzerland at Jericho first! As it was I had lost my watch, and my temper leapt up in rebellion at the thought, and easily persuaded me for the time that I should be little better than a fool to risk the prospects of my life by any act so quixotic. If the rascal were drowned it was his own fault, and there should be an end of it, as far as I was concerned. So, at least, I thought them. No; I would be off as I proposed; and with this determination I began deliberately to dress and pack my knapsack, for sleep was gone for that night. Only one doubt perplexed me. Should I leave the ladder standing where it was, and let the hotel authorities think what they liked, or (for otherwise it would only lead to enquiry and difficulties) should I bring it into the river after the man? Right or wrong, with very little hesitation I adopted the latter course.

Not a sign of life was visible as I looked once more out upon the broad river; and as I gently raised the ladder, and consigned it to its depths, I thought it was not the first secret by a good many that its impetuous current had carried away into oblivion. An hour or two later I had quietly paid my bill at the bureau, and was on my way to Paris, and by the following night was once more in my chambers in the temple.

Argos, reason, justify, talk about self-defence, and if I hadn't done this, he would have done so-and-so, as much as you please, you can never quite philosophise away the very disagreeable sensation which will arise occasionally if you have ever had the misfortune, however unintentionally, to kill a man. My hot temper has often given me cause for regret, not to say remorse, but since the night when I flung the robber into the Rhine I hope I can safely say I have curbed it. Whenever it comes bubbling up there also comes with it the vivid recollection of that brief struggle on the balcony, and it is suddenly on the instant; but the recollection, also is not so speedily dismissed; it still hovers painfully in my memory at times, though twelve years have passed since the deed was done—twelve years! during which no mention, that I have ever seen, has been made in the papers of any one having been missed from the hotel.

Of course I have been often to Switzerland since, but somehow I have always avoided the town where is the hostelry of Les Trois Sages, and I certainly should have no trouble in getting up to the landing, intending to raise an alarm and prevent an escape, but before I could draw the bolt I saw him at the window opening on to the balcony. His figure came dark between me and the moonlight, and judging that as the casement was open, he must have entered that way, and was now endeavoring to get out by it. I was more struck by his strength than by his looks, and had him in my arms just as he stepped on to the balcony, and was in the act of climbing over it. He struggled for a moment or two desperately, of course, but my hot temper was no now, and thinking of nothing but the insolent audacity of the intrusion and attempted robbery, I tore him away with great violence—for he was but like a child in his strength tormented to me—and saying in my fury, "Ho, ho, scoundrel! you want to get out this way, do you?" "These, by George, you shall go!"

I flung him, as if he had been a trunk of straw, over the balcony into—good God! the rushing river below.

Then, and then only, for the first time, as my hands quit the hold of him, did I remember the situation of my rooms. I had been sleeping in different ones almost every night for the last six weeks; and in the suddenness and rapidity with which the whole of the incidents had happened I entirely forgot that below the balcony lay the impetuous Rhine. Lightning does not express the swift keenness of the agony which shot through my brain as, glaring after the wretched man, I caught a faint glimpse of his falling figure, and heard the faintest cry and splash rise for a second above the rush of the torrent.

Not being skilled in describing sensations I abstain entirely from attempting to express what mine were now. I pulled myself together in a minute or two, endeavoring to collect my thoughts, and to settle what I ought to do. I walked to the table where I had left my watch—it was gone; to the stand at the bed-head my packet of notes was safe, but the hand which I had arrested, only just in time, as it rose toward them, belonged to some who knew that they were there, that was evident. Then my eye fell upon a black object lying on the floor in a streak of moonlight; it was a piece of folded crimp with an elastic band attached. In the last encounter the thief's disguise had fallen off, and I remember that for a second on the balcony I had met the rascal's large dark eyes as they seemed starting from his head with terror.

The balcony! As I put my hand on the side of the balustrade, in the act of looking over it, I touched the top of a light ladder, the other end of which on examination I could now faintly discern in the moonlight rested not a dozen feet down on a long but projecting balcony than mine, for my rooms were over a low pitched entresol, to which this lower balcony belonged.

Clearly, then, it was some one engaged about the house—a waiter probably, who had attempted to rob me; one of those who had opened me the letter and examined the notes. I bathed me also then that my movements in my room must have been watched, or that stealthy hand would never have been raised with such foreknowledge toward the spot where I had placed the money.

A long acquaintance with foreign habits had taught me that an amiable custom prevailed among this rascally scum of waiters of boring gimblet-holes in the corners of the door panels, through which they might become acquainted with the private proceedings of the occupants of the rooms, male or female. I was not surprised then, on rekindling my candle and examining the door, to find several of these trou-judas, as they are playfully called; one particularly so large and so directed that anybody who entered the room could easily observe all that went on within the room.

My impulse now was to raise an alarm; but an instant's reflection showed me that if I did I must bid good-bye to all thoughts of reaching Paris by the early train, and of saving the limb of my leave. And was it not worth my while to do this? I decided in a moment—most certainly not. Was I to expose myself to vast personal inconvenience and possible professional ruin, through not meeting my engagements, simply for the sake of explaining to the cumbersome law of the land what had happened, and to run the risk of not being able to do so to its satisfaction, and consequently perhaps of being incarcerated as a murderer? Not a bit of it! I saw the law of Switzerland at Jericho first! As it was I had lost my watch, and my temper leapt up in rebellion at the thought, and easily persuaded me for the time that I should be little better than a fool to risk the prospects of my life by any act so quixotic. If the rascal were drowned it was his own fault, and there should be an end of it, as far as I was concerned. So, at least, I thought them. No; I would be off as I proposed; and with this determination I began deliberately to dress and pack my knapsack, for sleep was gone for that night. Only one doubt perplexed me. Should I leave the ladder standing where it was, and let the hotel authorities think what they liked, or (for otherwise it would only lead to enquiry and difficulties) should I bring it into the river after the man? Right or wrong, with very little hesitation I adopted the latter course.

Not a sign of life was visible as I looked once more out upon the broad river; and as I gently raised the ladder, and consigned it to its depths, I thought it was not the first secret by a good many that its impetuous current had carried away into oblivion.

An hour or two later I had quietly paid my bill at the bureau, and was on my way to Paris, and by the following night was once more in my chambers in the temple.

Argos, reason, justify, talk about self-defence, and if I hadn't done this, he would have done so-and-so, as much as you please, you can never quite philosophise away the very disagreeable sensation which will arise occasionally if you have ever had the misfortune, however unintentionally, to kill a man. My hot temper has often given me cause for regret, not to say remorse, but since the night when I flung the robber into the Rhine I hope I can safely say I have curbed it. Whenever it comes bubbling up there also comes with it the vivid recollection of that brief struggle on the balcony, and it is suddenly on the instant; but the recollection, also is not so speedily dismissed; it still hovers painfully in my memory at times, though twelve years have passed since the deed was done—twelve years!

During which no mention, that I have ever seen, has been made in the papers of any one having been missed from the hotel.

Of course I have been often to Switzerland since, but somehow I have always avoided the town where is the hostelry of Les Trois Sages, and I certainly should have no trouble in getting up to the landing, intending to raise an alarm and prevent an escape, but before I could draw the bolt I saw him at the window opening on to the balcony. His figure came dark between me and the moonlight, and judging that as the casement was open, he must have entered that way, and was now endeavoring to get out by it. I was more struck by his strength than by his looks, and had him in my arms just as he stepped on to the balcony, and was in the act of climbing over it.

He struggled for a moment or two desperately, of course, but my hot temper was no now, and thinking of nothing but the insolent audacity of the intrusion and attempted robbery, I tore him away with great violence—for he was but like a child in his strength tormented to me—and saying in my fury, "Ho, ho, scoundrel! you want to get out this way, do you?"

"These, by George, you shall go!"

I flung him, as if he had been a trunk of straw, over the balcony into—good God! the rushing river below.

I found him, as the padrone himself, a venerable, gray-bearded man. Only as he set the fruit and bread down before did I observe that he was blind. He had walked so steadily from the house to where I sat that no one could have guessed at his affliction. The sudden discovery of it, together with a sorrowful expression which his face wore, touched me, and I began talking to him with what Italian I could muster. His speech showed him to be above the common herd, and after conversing for a while about the neighborhood, and such ordinary topics, I ventured to touch on his blindness.

"Oh," said he, "that is very little, signor; men can be more severely tried by having to live in the dark. There are worse afflictions than that."

"Indeed, I answered; "do you speak from experience?"

"Truly, signor, I do."

"You surprise me; I should have thought nothing could be worse. Do you mind telling me what you have found so?"

"No," he said, slowly sitting down opposite to me; "but it is a sad tale. I doubt if it can amuse the signor, but he is willing to listen I am willing to tell. It sometimes causes the heart to pour out its troubles even into the ear of a stranger. But stay; let us know what the time goes, for I have some affairs to attend to by and by."

While speaking he thrust a hand into the pocket of his vest, and drawing out a watch without a chain, held it toward me, adding: "What is the hour, signor? We blind folks are a little helpless in those matters."

I looked into his large brown palm, and was about to answer, but the words stuck in my throat, for surely it was not the first time I had seen that dial.

"Permit me," I said after a pause, as pretending not to be quite able to see it. I endeavored to turn the watch over in his hand that I might by a glance at the back of it verify the idea which had crossed my mind. He felt what I was doing and said:

"The signor will find the time by the front, and not by the back."

"Surely," I answered, "it is three o'clock. But that is an English watch you have, is it not?"

"The signor is curious; can it signify to him of what manufacture it is?" replied the padrone in rather an altered tone, but not rudely.

"Oh, no," I answered carelessly, not wishing to arouse any suspicions in him; "it only struck me as strange as to find an English watch in these parts. Pray let me look at it."

With a return of his former sorrowful manner, and with an air of resignation he reluctantly handed me the watch, saying:

"Certainly. If I tell you one thing, I may as well tell you all."

A glimpse of the back revealed my own crest and initials; but I restrained the expression rising to my lips and went on: "Ah, a good watch; may I ask how you came by it?"

"Yes; it will appear in what I have to say. It is all sad, and is only one of the many troubles which have made me an old man before my time. Very sad, indeed, is all that hangs about that watch. It belonged to my son, at least I was told when he was found upon the room.

Needless to say how I winced under the old man's words. He continued, as he passed his hand across his sightless eyes:

"Yes, signor, he is these many years past, and perhaps it is as well. But ah me! the way of it, the way of it—there is my grief. Could it have been that I had been by, and have known there was ever so little repose in his heart, than there would have been some little comfort for me, perhaps; but as it was, it is too probable that he went unrepentant, unrepentant, suddenly to his account."

"Tell me, tell me!" I said quickly, "the way of his death?" But the padrone was not to be hurried. He seemed to like to linger on the pain his slowly uttered words brought with them, little guessing how they were paining me also.

He went on: "Ever a prodigal from his youth upward, my boy grew worse and worse as he reached manhood. I had looked that he should inherit my business and good name, for they were both worth inheriting at one time. I kept a hotel at Bergamo, and for a while he was my chief waiter, but his vicious course brought ruin on us both. He contracted debts which I had to pay, ran away in evil company, and I heard nothing from him for years.

"When I did it was, as usual, with a demand for money. He was then in Switzerland as a waiter, I believe, at the hotel of Les Trois Sages—the signor knows it, of course; all the English know it; and in the act of attempting some desperate crime probably, fell one night into the Rhine and was picked up dead as appeared. Only by a miracle could it have been that his body was not carried straight away down over the falls at Schaffhausen; but it seems that he got entangled in the chain of the ferry which crosses the Rhine, as you know, a little below the hotel. Here again by a miracle it chance that he was not drowned, though he was missing for some time, though twelve years have passed since

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close—

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Djemnah*, will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet. The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.—

Wednesday, 18th inst.—5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 19th inst.—7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M. Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia may be posted on payment to a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, April 5, 1877.

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., of the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE	Letter.	Registration.	Newspaper.	Books & Prints.	Pas. &c.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.	2	8	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.	4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail.	8	8	2	4	

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

## Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London:—

By air, other routes.	12
Letters, 16	8
Registration, 4	2
Newspapers, 6	4
Books and Patterns, 6	4

## Other Union Countries:—

Letters, 12	12
Registration, 8	8
Newspapers, 2	2
Books and Patterns, 4	4

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—

Letters, 26	22
Registration, 12	12
Newspapers, 6	4
Books and Patterns, 10	8

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.):—

Letters, 20	15
Registration, 12	12
Newspapers, 6	4
Books and Patterns, 8	6

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Montevideo, New Granada, Panama, Patagonia, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 32	34
Newspapers, 6	4
Books and Patterns, 10	8

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 50	46
Registration, 8	8
Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 12	10
Registration, None,	None.

Brazil:—

Letters, 32	28
Registration, 8	8
Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 8	6

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unprinted; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing-wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by the Post Office.

A book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing-wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string, &c., the Postmaster being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again fit up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exception:—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide patterns or samples of merchandise.

Arrangements have been made to sell *Antislavery Stamps* at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the name of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of sider down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or saffron, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces, and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Boxes or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination.

Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post: viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain, &c., and cutlery; samples of sider down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or saffron, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces, and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Boxes or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination.

Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post: viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain, &c., and cutlery; samples of sider down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or saffron, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces, and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies.

India cannot be sent to any place abroad.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Posts for Batavia wait at Singapore for forwarding, and are fitted to the arrival of

ADDITIONAL COPY

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

**Section.**

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

**Sections.**

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anch.-age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Argyll	5 h	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	April 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	17th, 3 p.m.
Cairnmuir	4 c	Spowart	Brit. str.	1123	April 11	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Saigon	18th, daylight
City of Tokio	3 h	Maury	Amer. str.	3800	April 9	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ham & S. F. Choo	To-day
Cyphene	4 c	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	April 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Amoy	To-morrow
Esmeralda	5 h	Thebaud	Brit. str.	395	April 14	A. McG. Huon	Shanghai	To-morrow
Fleur Castle	4 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	1622	April 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Gedashill	4 c	Ranton	Brit. str.	1240	April 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Glenearn	5 h	Auld	Brit. str.	1370	April 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Amoy, Taiwan, &c.	at daylight
Hailoong	6 h	Abbott	Brit. str.	277	April 13	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	17th, 3 p.m.
Japan	5 h	Smidt	Brit. str.	1655	April 8	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Jeddah	4 b	Clark	Brit. str.	1642	April 8	Gee Cheong Hong	Yokohama	Mails
Mataca	5 c	Edmond	Brit. str.	1044	April 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	April 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Ningpo	4 c	Cass	Brit. str.	761	April 12	Siemens & Co.	Amoy	100, 90
Norna	2 b	Walker	Brit. str.	606	April 11	Kwok Acheong	Amoy	80, 60
Ocean	4 b	Jaques	Brit. str.	971	April 8	Kwong Lee Yuen & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Pernambuco	4 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	April 10	Siemens & Co.	Hoitow	at daylight
Saada	4 h	.....	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 3	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Saigon	170
Salvadora	4 c	Hornemann	Span. str.	615	April 14	Brandao & Co.	Amoy	17th, noon
Tatar	3 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	1468	April 9	Wm. Bustau & Co.	Hankow	Repairing
Yangtze	5 c	Schultze	Brit. str.	723	April 10	Siemens & Co.	Coast Ports	.....
Yesso	5 h	Punchard	Brit. str.	559	April 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Portland	Cleared
Yotung	2 b	.....	Brit. str.	324	June	Kwok Acheong	London	Wanchai Pier
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Albert Russell	8 c	Carver	Amer. bge.	762	April 29	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Portland	Portland
Alden Bass	4 c	Noyes	Amer. bge.	842	Jan. 29	Rozario & Co.	Portland	Portland
Anglo Saxon	8 c	Harrington	Brit. sh.	694	Mar.	Meyer & Co.	Portland	Portland
Argonaut	8 c	Anderson	Brit. sh.	1072	April	Meyer & Co.	Portland	Portland
Bertie	2 c	Ring	Ger. bge.	442	April	Wieder & Co.	Manila	Costan Dock
Bua Pan	2 b	Möller	Siam. sh.	575	April	Kin-ye-loong	San Francisco	Costan Dock
Carmen	4 c	Coloma	Span. bge.	200	April	Brandao & Co.	Manila	Costan Dock
Cheng Soon	2 b	Cheng Sang	Siam. sh.	200	April	Ohnese	London	Costan Dock
Chow Syo	2 b	Steinhauer	Siam. sh.	485	April	Siemens & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Cooran	8 c	Vincent	Amer. bge.	230	.....	Insurance Company	London	Costan Dock
Cordino	2 b	Robertson	Brit. bge.	395	April	Wieder & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Foochow	2 b	Hochreuter	Siam. bge.	300	April	2 Chinese	London	Costan Dock
Forward	4 c	Vandervord	Brit. bge.	760	Feb.	Rozario & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Garibaldi	8 c	Forbes	Amer. bge.	670	Feb.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Glengarn	8 c	Finnister	Brit. bge.	895	April	Landwehr & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Havilah	8 c	Garthay	Brit. bge.	472	April	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Humboldt	8 c	Stall	Ger. bge.	329	April	Edward Schellhas & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Hydra	8 c	Des	Ger. bge.	785	Mar.	Siemens & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Krung Thap	2 b	Ditbridge	Siam. bge.	488	April	Siemens & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Leticadia	8 c	Meurus	Brit. sh.	898	April	2 Chinese	London	Costan Dock
Locterer	7 b	Vincent	Amer. sh.	48	Aug.	Insurance Co.	London	Costan Dock
Marquis of Argyll	4 c	McKeon	Brit. bge.	508	Mar.	Hop Kee & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Mary Goodell	2 b	Amos	Amer. sh.	761	April	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Mount Lebanon	2 b	Hall	Brit. Sme. & Co.	530	Mar.	Rosario & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Mystic Belle	8 c	Plumer	Amer. sh.	755	Feb.	Siemens & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Norman	2 b	Tarek	Siam. sh.	711	Mar.	Tak-Mee	London	Costan Dock
Nuevo Constante	2 b	Urarts	Span. sh.	204	April	Remedios & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Nyassa	8 c	Garrison	Brit. sh.	789	April	Wm. Bustau & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Roberts McNeil	1 b	Brown	Amer. bge.	611	Mar.	Order	London	Costan Dock
Roxina	8 c	Hansen	Amer. sm. co.	408	Feb.	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Burk	8 c	Burgeland	Russ. bge.	830	Mar.	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Teteso	1 b	Cobads	Span. bge.	251	Mar.	Siemens & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Thomas Lord	8 c	Hall	Amer. sh.	1316	April	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Uzziah	8 c	Harndon	Brit. sh.	219	Mar.	Wieder & Co.	London	Costan Dock
Young Slant	2 b	Benedicten	Siam. sh.	701	April	Kin-ye-loong	London	Costan Dock
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Carl Hansen	Ger. bg.	218	April 14	14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientan		
Hansen	Dan. bge.	843	April 13	13	Edward Schellhas & Co.	Tientan		
Viscount MacDuff	Brit. Sm. co.	288	Mar.	81	Borneo Company, Limited	Tientan		
<b>GANTON</b>								
China	Akermann	Ger. str.	848	April 12	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai		

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'pos Dock Co.
Fei Wan	.....	.....	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kim Shan	457	Gary	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Beuning, T.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Linin	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Powen	1890	Banning, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefevour	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jul	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	150	.....	.....	Van Lum Wan
Ching-tung	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Chun-hal	230	6	.....	.....
Peng-chau-hai	600	5	400	A. Fry
Quong-pan	180	3	80	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	150	5	.....	H. Wade
Sui-tsing	.....	.....	.....	Stewart
Tehing-teing	180	6	60	Bassard
Tien-po	150	6	.....	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	2	180	Lam Man Wo

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

April 7, 1877.

## MERCHANT SHIPS.

for London

British

for Hongkong

Chinese

for S'pore